

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schafer, corner of Ninth and Constantine streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Englein streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. B. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Sweden grants females the same rights as males in medical colleges, and as practitioners.

A region of about ten miles square, where it covers the ground like gravel, has been found in New Mexico.

The Cincinnati Commercial thinks the census the most severe epidemic that has ever visited the country. It has swept off 175,000 in Chicago alone.

There is the oldest town in Prussia. It was captured by Julius Caesar before Christ was born, and made the capital of Gaul. It was in French hands in the last century, but was given back to Prussia in 1815.

The Administrator of Improvements in vices proposals for the delivery, on St. Charles avenue, between Tivoli circle and Toledoan street, of eight thousand lineal feet of North river curb stones. See advertisement.

De Rodas says his losses from December, 1869, to July, 1870, were 3000, and that the losses will probably amount to 5000 up to September. He has telegraphed to Spain that 5000 men will be necessary to supply the place of soldiers who have served their terms of enlistment.

An eruption appears on the formidable face of the Bulletin in the shape of an announcement that the Hon. Edwin L. Jewell is a candidate for Congress from the First District. This means war, and we expect a lively edition of extras from the Picayune, at least four per day.

Joseph P. Hornor, Esq., was appointed on Thursday, by Mayor Flanders, as Acting City Attorney during the absence of Messrs. Lacey and Waples. Mr. Lacey is on a trip to Niagara for the benefit of his health and for pleasure. Mr. Waples, on account of domestic affliction, has gone to Minnesota, where his family are spending the summer. Mr. Hornor belongs to the cant-get-away club, and will be acknowledged on all hands as one of the most efficient selections that could be made.

There is living in Sonora county, California, a family consisting of mother and three daughters, all married and their husbands all alive. The ladies are all living by themselves together, and live by taking in sewing, and not one living with or on good terms with their lords.

In another town in the same county four ladies in the space of six years married men knowingly, who left families in the States.

There is a prospect, which may be considered certain, that a water communication will in no great length of time be re-established between New Orleans and that portion of Florida watered by the Suwanee river, as a line of steamers is shortly to be established on the Suwanee by Captain Tucker, to communicate with the Gulf coast. When this is accomplished, there will be some addition to the trade of this port, and "the old folks at home" will reap their full share of the benefits.

Commodore Vanderbilt and Admiral Fish having arranged an armistice in the war of the railroads the first article of which provides for an immediate advance on the fares over the New York Central and Erie, the following cartel has been adopted: The fares to St. Louis and Chicago remain unchanged at twenty-five dollars and a half and eighteen dollars respectively, while the fares to Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton, Erie, Buffalo and a few other points are increased by the addition of a dollar and a half.

The machine shops belonging to the Mississippi Central Railroad, at Water Valley, are now finished, and are said to be the largest and most complete establishments of the kind in the Southwest. From the number of hands employed in the various departments this establishment will do much toward extending and building up Water Valley. It is thought, however, that when the machine establishments nearer home, the Chattanooga, the Jackson, and the Louisiana and Texas, receive the additions contemplated and in progress, the very largest and most complete machine establishments in the Southwest will be found in close connection with New Orleans.

James E. McBeth died at Orient, Long Island, on the tenth instant. Mr. McBeth was well known in New Orleans, and a very large number of our citizens will read the notice of his demise with sincere regret. He was a warm and generous friend, a sound and able lawyer, an excellent man of business, a brave soldier and competent and efficient officer, and a kind and affectionate husband and father. He was admitted to the bar in the city of New York in 1862. During the administration of President Johnson he held an important position in the internal revenue service, the duties of which were performed with rare ability and fidelity. During the last Presidential campaign he was an active member of the Hancock club of this city. Resigning his office after the election, he resumed the practice of the law, and gained a large practice in revenue cases, in which he was remarkably successful. He fought through the war on the Federal side, entering the army as a private and graduating as first Lieutenant, after refusing several promotions. His army record was of the best character for personal courage and efficiency as an officer. He was gentle and brave.

AN OLD ADVERTISING DODGE. References exchanged. When the Democratic Central Committee erected into a colored man the oppositionists Brown, and through him made inquiries which it was intended to answer in delphic phrases, the venerable institution bowed its humiliated head and voluntarily tendered its references like any other servant in search of a situation. But "characters" are not always what they pretend to be, as many a blooming maid has found out ere this time. Equivocal hints sometimes "do" the anxious applicant, and secure a polite negative when it was thought the pastebord was a sure and winning card. Just so with Hatch's references. His letter to Brown reads dubiously enough in all conscience; but its sense qui ped is not more serious than is the sting of its equivocal information. Brown can save himself, if he will, but he must do it secundum artem. How this salvation is to be wrought out is not directly communicated, but the innocent subject is put off with a reference, which, if used, will soon show him the door.

Let us read this recommendation. It is in words and language to the effect that in the Democratic Central Committee, at whose door Brown applied for a situation, has no objection to allowing him a place in the happy family, but for more explicit information he is referred to the address of the committee, which was written in partnership by Hatch and some other sore-heads, who claim to have been the first discoverers of Republicanism in Louisiana, on the same principle that Ponce de Leon said he was the first man who ever saw the Mississippi river. If any colored man has been misled by the letter of the committee, let him be better informed by the address of the committee, which is not so soft as the lullaby imposed on Brown. The latter instrument is attached to and made part of Hatch's communication, and it is to that which we now refer. The address, in speaking of the Republican Legislature, which was largely composed of colored members, says:

In their folly and malignity they passed laws to enforce the social equality, not only of different races of men, but of the bad with the honest, and of the heinous and abandoned with the pure and upright. In like folly they passed laws to reorganize our once magnificent system of public school instruction, with no higher motive than to degrade, as they thought, the white people of the State and create a breach between them and our colored population; all these measures adopted under the pretence of regulating commerce, trade, and the public schools and the amusements of the people, being really intended to pave the way to miscegenation.

Mr. Brown will see, if he is not blind, or if he is still alive, that the Central Committee has not only resorted to duplicity with him, but that it has descended to scandal, and that therefore it is not worthy of his confidence. The Legislature did abolish the distinctions of race, but it did not destroy virtue nor establish vice upon a common level with what is good and virtuous. It declared that all men should be entitled to the same rights in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness; but it never sanctioned the suggestion that the thief and the wanton were entitled to the same privileges with the upright and pure. It equalized the schools, and endowed them with a munificent hand, instead of breaking them down; and if they fall it will be because Democrats will refuse to sustain them with their votes. It did not degrade the white people, unless the proclamation of justice to all is a degradation. It did not pave the way to miscegenation by conferring on Brown the common right which Smith enjoys.

But perhaps we have buffeted this man of straw long enough for one day. The fiction which was palmed upon the public by the introduction of this epistolary interview is like the wooden man stationed in front of a second hand clothing shop. It was sought by this surreptitious means to show off a point in a bad suit of clothes; but the rent in the cloth has been detected and exposed, and if there are any people, white or black, foolish enough to be taken in now by its deceptive gloss, our time and labor would be lost in trying to inform them. Good-by Brown. Ta, ta, Hatch.

CREOSOTED WOOD FOR PAVEMENTS. When the proposition to annex Jefferson City and Algiers to New Orleans was under discussion last winter, one of the principal objections urged by the citizens of the rural corporations was the great debt of the city. Said the opponents of annexation: "Here we owe no more than fifty or seventy-five cents on the assessed value of our property, while New Orleans owes from three to four dollars." "True," replied the annexationists, "but you forget that the city is almost a solid block of stone pavement, while your streets and highways are little better than mudholes. If New Orleans has a large debt it also has something to show for it."

The reasonableness of this argument had the effect to silence objections, and annexation was carried. But there remains the duty of complying with the implied agreement to reclaim the streets of Jefferson and Algiers, and if not to lay down square block pavement, at least to give them highways that can be used. The first attempt on the part of the city to comply with this implied obligation, may now be seen on St. Charles avenue. A contract, which has the appearance of a job, was entered into by the Conway administration, to lay Nicolson pavement on this street from Louisiana avenue to Tivoli Circle. This contract must have been concluded before the blocks laid down on the same street, above Louisiana avenue, had begun to rot. Since then, that whole work has shown unmistakable signs of decay. It is now believed that at least one-third of the blocks are thoroughly rotten, and a few months more of wear and tear will be sufficient to ruin the street. This work was done under a contract with the old Council of Jefferson, in the days of Kreider, Fellows & Co., when the people had little to hope for from their officials. Following the traditions of the party, and possibly yielding somewhat to the blandishments of the proprietors of

the Nicolson patent, our old Democratic Council committed the city to a heavy job. The same defective pavement that now afflicts the people of the Sixth District is to be extended further down, until its progress will be checked by meeting the square blocks at the circle. The present city government has little or no option in the matter further than to hold the contractors to a strict compliance with their agreement. For the city was bound fast by the acts of their predecessors, and they do not feel at liberty to incur the liability for damages which a breaking of the contract would involve. They can, however, provide for the future. There are other unpaved streets and sidewalks in Jefferson that require attention, and which will no doubt receive attention at an early day.

There has of late been an important improvement introduced in preparing wood for use, exposed to alternations of drouth and dampness. By the introduction of creosote oil, by the Seely process, timber may be preserved from decay for forty years or longer. We learn that pavements thus prepared can be laid as cheaply as the Nicolson; that it can be repaired in case depressions in the surface occur from the giving way of the foundation soil, and that it will present a smooth, strong, clean and durable surface. All the materials used are obtainable in our own State, which is worth considering. It has been suggested that the new process be tried on the unpaved side of St. Charles street, parallel with the Nicolson pavement, so that a fair test may be made of the relative merits of each. For it seems to be agreed by common consent that something like one or the other of these patents should be used in laying down pavement in the city at the present time. They are somewhat similar in their features, with the exception of the manner of preparing the blocks. But in this respect there is a wide difference. Unless the lumber is made proof against decay, it will not pay to use it at all. And it will be conceded that while we are constructing public improvements we should take care to do the work well.

FROM METZ TO VERDUN.

The French claim, by yesterday's dispatches, a grand repulse of the Prussian right under Frederick Charles, and of the centre, led by Steinmetz, in an attack upon Bazaine's lines. But it is in virtue of "sentiment" that prevails in New York, "all but universal there," to the effect that Bazaine has gone to Chalons. Almost any mode of obtaining news is less questionable, and calculated to receive better credence, than that by cable. Nevertheless, we would like, before letting our belief unreservedly down in respect to the sentimental method, to be informed somewhat of the *modus operandi* concerning it. The "sentiment" is reported as being "in the press and among the people." We are overwhelmed with suggestions that come like shadows, so depart, in our minds, regarding it. How does it look "in the press," and how does it deport itself "among the people"? Is it a quiet and not a demonstrational sentiment? And what is more important than all, how came it in a locality like Gotham, where mostly do congregate yeg gold diggers, whose sentiments do rise and fall with the tide of yeg market remote from Verdun? And so seen, a wonder of sentiment appears in the additional news respecting yeg gold of a "downward tendency," or tide tending out, which is a marvel in view of French successes. The retreat on Verdun was initiated on the fourteenth, and since the Prussian attack of that date at Pagny, on the Moselle, which broke the French line and drove Bazaine with his army within the walls, while another corps was driven upon Verdun, there has been no news of disaster to the Prussians, excepting this bulletin of "sentiment," which seems a bastard article.

AT CHALONS.

If it turn out that the French forces are fortunate enough to avoid disaster and concentrate at Chalons, then indeed will come the tug of war. It is a magnificent point for concentration, with many miles of underground defenses, and unless the position can be turned by the able leaders of the Prussian armies, the most bloody battle will there be fought ever recorded in the annals of war. Upon the success of the French will depend the safety of Paris, for the fall of Chalons will be the fall of the French capital. A triumphant march of less than a hundred miles, with a few hundred thousand of undrilled French militia to sweep from their war path, will carry the victorious Prussians to the metropolis of fashion and France. "There, the gates will be opened to them, for it is idle to talk of resistance, whatever armaments may frown over the great wall, where no army, and no feeling of hostility against King William, measurable with that prevailing against the French Emperor, will be encountered. The stern old war horse of Hohenzollern—hated name!—will dictate the military fashions for a time, and in the world of lace and tinsel the purest styles will be touched with the Prussian brand.

A British review astonishes its aristocratic readers with the novel inquiry: What makes paupers? Cheap labor, let us answer, and defective school advantages. As, for instance, if we had been flooded with Chinese laborers, and they had reduced the price of work to thirty cents per diem, it will readily be foreseen that our people, who are in the habit of spending fifty cents per day for their living, would have been reduced to beg twenty cents in order to make out their necessary expenses. They would have been reduced so low that education would have been out of their reach; and without information they would have been incapacitated to learn where or how their lots in life could be benefited. With an ignorant population, probably the most ignorant in Europe, England is afflicted with the neediest set of paupers in Europe, if we except Italy. Capital has degraded the

lower orders in England, just as priestcraft has done it in Italy, and the result is that the country is filled with poor-houses. The difference is, that an Englishman is too proud to be such a beggar as the Italian, and therefore he prefers to drop into the obscurity of the poor-house to making himself a nuisance on the highway. Let England pay labor and educate her people better, and she will no longer have the mortification of asking any such question. And what is better, she will close up the abyss which now separates her proud and intellectual aristocracy from her low-born and despondent poor.

Australasia, it is said, is thinking about setting up shop on her own hook. The withdrawal of the British troops has alienated the heart of the people by imposing on them the necessity of protecting themselves. This is a novel reason, that an island three thousand miles from anywhere should allow its patriotism to be disturbed because it is left to protect itself. Do the wild sea waves molest the bushrangers? or do the cultivated convicts threaten to go through the thousands of loyal Britishers who transported themselves voluntarily to the gold fields of the island? It has always been thought that there was a strong national party in Australia, but the assertion was contradicted by the fact that the people never made any move in that direction. It is not possible that the two or three regiments of English troops, stationed on the island, ever overawed a population of well nigh half a million. Perhaps the American sentiment has crept in and is now cropping out, that representation ought to go hand in hand with government; and in this event we may expect to hear that the demand for independence has been coupled with an alternative that peace can be maintained by allowing half a dozen Australians to show their nugget breastpins in the House of Commons.

The war for the Congressional nomination in the First District is agitating the Democratic family at a fearful rate. Seven Richmonds in the field, and only one Richard to slay. Let us count the nags that have been trotted out so far: A. W. Walker, silent, shrewd and shifty, from St. Bernard; Anthony Sambola, voluble, popular and peacemaker; George Croan, mild, peaceful but Fenianish; E. L. Jewell, commercial, political and acrobatic—all of New Orleans; Thomas Green Davidson, legal, learned, consistent and luminous; Louis St. Armand, polished, courtly and of the ancient regime. If there is another half dozen what's the odds to Sypher?

An anxious inquirer, more nervous for information than the veritable Brown himself, bothers us with a contrumrum, which we are constrained to turn over to the Bulletin for an answer thereto. It is as to the right of Mr. Jewell to prefix his name with the ornamental handle which he has attached thereto. Did he get the title "Honorable" by being shown out of the Senate Chamber, or by being sent to New York in the engraving business? It is no particular concern of ours, but Brown would like to know. He is full of questions.

It may be irrelevant in us to say it, but we can not refrain from remarking that the entire Christian religion is a snare, if it is to be condemned because now and then a minister falls from grace. And to finish up the connection, we accept general repudiation for the Republican party if it is to be measured by Wickliffe. But as the church dismisses its erring pastors, and as the Republicans impeach their unfaithful officers, it is to be hoped that both will live to do the world as much good hereafter as they have done heretofore.

The South-Land, of which Redmond is the varnish and Levy the solid color, attempted, in its high-toned and literary way, to demonstrate the uselessness of war; but as this rather capzised the calculations of the Bulletin about the "war of races," which is considered inevitable in the region of rice and molasses, as a matter of course the South-Land got its hash settled at once. Wars are to go on as usual.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is everlastingly ding-donging into the Bourbon-whisky democracy of Kentucky the necessity of "kicking the negro out of politics." Every week it complains of having succeeded; but the very next Monday morning it rushes out and brings him in again, only to commence its kicking process until it succeeds in getting him out again. This is the work of Syssiphus repeated.

Adam Gilin, who certifies to the drawings of the lottery, is a candidate for State Treasurer; and H. Peralta, who audits the same, is a candidate for State Auditor. If these gentlemen succeed, will they credit their prizes to the State Lottery or to the Democrats?

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Carondelet street yesterday was as flat as a *Picayune* extra. There was a good deal of show of business, very little but show. Slaughterhouse made a slight sensation. Three hundred shares were put upon the market, and for a considerable time it was a very interesting matter to ascertain how the stock would go. It was offered at \$16 25, and after a while the bids rose to \$15 50. After hanging for a time with a difference of seventy-five cents between the opinions of buyer and seller, the purchasing side succumbed, and took the shares at the asking price. A lot of 75 shares were disposed of at the same rate. Ten shares of Jackson Railroad brought \$6 50; \$2180 old State warrants realized \$7, and \$890 of the same \$9. For new State warrants 71 was offered—a decided advance upon recent rates. \$3 was offered for Valley Levee, but no sales were reported. Owing to the prevailing scarcity of cash gold, transactions in the precious coin have lately taken place at unusually high prices. In New York the rate was 110 1/2 all day yesterday. Dealers here sold at

116 and bought at 115 1/2. The day's business in gold was by no means huge.

The Firemen's Charitable Association were creditors of the city to the amount of \$150,000. In settlement the Association took the city's seven per cent bonds at 82 1/2. The firemen were indebted to two of our insurance companies in the sum of \$22,000. These companies, with praiseworthy and public-spirited liberality (by the exercise of which they will lose nothing in the estimation of our citizens), have taken city bonds at 82 1/2 from the Association, in settlement of their claims, so that this noble charity loses not a penny by this transaction in city bonds, by the aid of the companies referred to. These companies are the Merchants' and New Orleans, and the firemen will not forget them hereafter. In fact, the merchants took the last thousand dollar bond paid them by the Firemen's Association at 87 1/2, thus completely cancelling the obligation. These laudable transactions evince at once the confidence of two sound financial institutions in the credit of the city, and a disposition to aid the firemen's benevolent organization that is truly commendable. It is to be hoped that other creditors of the Firemen's Charitable Association may follow these worthy examples.

A correspondent of the Rochester, New York, Chronicle knows a couple who started a week ago on a bridal tour to Maine and Canada. They secured no room, thinking they could get one on the boat. Much to their disgust, they had to sleep on the cabin floor, where the bride had her nose badly scratched by a chairpost, and the bridegroom was temporarily disfigured in a muscular discussion with a Celtic gentleman of large size. The bridal tour was abandoned, and the pair returned, looking as if they had quarreled with a cotton-picking machine.

DIED.

McBETH—On Wednesday, August 19, at a quarter past five o'clock P. M. at Orient, Long Island, JAMES E. McBETH, for the last seven years a resident of New Orleans.

A CARD.

New Orleans, August 12, 1870. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of half a combination ticket, in the Louisiana State Lottery, bearing the Nos. 3, 5, 25, class No. 119 drawn Thursday, August 11, 1870, said ticket being entitled to the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS; and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company. WILLIAM GRAEFF, 202 1/2 12 1/2 St. Corner Orleans and Giro streets.

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The following are a few of the reasons why this CONCRETE should be used in preference to all other materials: 1. It has been tested through one of the hottest of New Orleans summers, and found not to soften by the heat of the sun. 2. Being in general use on the North, it necessarily must be proof against cold. 3. It is as durable as stone and much less expensive. 4. It is perfectly impervious to water, and consequently quickly becomes dry when wet. 5. It makes no dust in dry or mud in wet weather. 6. It does not crack or crumble, nor is it washed by the rain. 7. It is impervious to grass, weeds or water. 8. It prevents noxious vapors or gases arising from the ground beneath, and affords no coverings for dirt or festering decompositions. 9. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished. 10. It is easily taken up, easily relaid, and easily repaired when necessary. Some of the places where this work has been done, and a few of the parties who have had it put down, may be known by the following references, and most of the persons named can and will cheerfully give all of the information desired. An examination of the work is solicited: William McCulloch, George Horter, Lafayette Square, Theobald Forstall, New Orleans Gasworks, E. C. Palmer, Penn's Cotton Press, E. McKenna, H. S. Seward, Henry Beaulieu, John W. Madden, E. W. Burbank. For the present, after the foundation is prepared and curbing set, Cemetery, Park and Private Walks will be laid for from \$1 to \$1 25 per square yard. Private Carriage Ways, Heavy Sidewalks, Depot and Warehouse Floors for from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per square yard. For all further information in relation to this business, or for the laying of this kind of work, apply to PAGE & CO., 98 Camp street. ml20 7p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 22, 1870. WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1868, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I, issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1870. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished. The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintoque, on the Island of Jamaica; Jaencil and Port-au-Prince on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe, Campdeffry, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chingres, Apitahual and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo in Venezuela; Lagunayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para Cayenne, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this thirtieth day of May, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth. H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOYER, Secretary of State. my25

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

GEORGE E. BOYER, Secretary of State. my25

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voters as the choice of

THE PEOPLE.

August 16, 1870. aul6 Th 8ap

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